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The Weekly Gleaner,

A PERIODICAL DEVOTED TO
RELIGION, EDUCATION, BIBLICAL AND JEWISH ANTIQUITIES, LITERATURE AND GENERAL NEWS.

JULIUS ECKMAN & CO.,
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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

TO R. T.; C. H.; B. L.; E. G.—The solutions of Conundrums No. 12 and 14 are correct.

TO R. T, W. M.; G. B—The solution of Conundrum No. 13 is correct.

MILTON.—Your article did not reach us; had you not forwarded it by private opportunity, it would at least have been received.

JUDAISM.—Please, refer to Gleaner No. 21 (Vol. 1) which, we think, fully covers the substance of your inquiry.

METHUSALEH.—If you will call personally upon us, we will "afford" you several "good reasons" for not publishing yours of February 25th.

DOWNIEVILLE.—In a future number yours shall be noticed; in the mean time, please, refer to No. 51, and No. 2 Vol. 2 of the Gleaner.

SHASTA.—Ynur article would have been inserted, had you not delayed it by retaining the same in your possession fully a week after its items might have proved interesting. See daily papers of the city March 1. to 5.

COUNTRY SUBSCRIBER.—What you complain of, has been remedied, provided you call for each number regularly.

INVESTIGATOR.—It is a rare work, and we are are not aware of its being in this market: our's is at your service.

JULIUS.—The volume is entitled 'Critique of Pure Reason.' It is commonly called 'Critical Philosophy.' You have confused it with a *second* part that was published in 1783, 'Prolegomena for future Metaphysics.' *Immanuel Kant* is the author.

INTRUDER. We will not term you in consonance with the signature, provided you call during the day prior to 5 P. M. (Saturday excepted.)

SUBSCRIBER.—We ceased delivering our payer to you rather than make an indebtedness larger, which, though able, you have proved too negligent to cancel, either by paying the amount to the carrier, or at our office.

Whatever your profession is, endeavor to acquire merit in it; for merit is esteemed by every body, and is so precious a thing that no person can purchase it.

Heroines of Sacred History.

[CONTINUED FROM NO. 8, PAGE 2.]

"Blessed be Mythra! yes Orismades, the principle of good, formed of all prevading fire and pure water; he is intelligent, active, beneficent. Worship him, my son, but, at the same time, forget not to propitiate the Spirit of Evil. Ahrimanes. He is the opposite of Orismades, and with him rules the world. He is the source of all crime and misery; and, as says the Avesta of our holy prophet, Zoroaster, "He is wicked, impure, malignant, and can never hope to attain goodness."

"Pardon the question of your humble servant, father," said Haman, "but will you deign to inform me of the purpose of the creation of this spirit of evil."

"He was created pure, but committing sin, fell from his high estate. Since then he is permitted to roam the world for a time, to prove the virtue of man, and to entitle him to the reward destined for him who shall come from the fiery trial of the tempter, unsullied. Beware of him, my son! his influence is great; and to strengthen his power he has created Deeves, evil spirits, to assail the heart of man with wicked thoughts."

Haman conscious of evil, dropped his eyes before the priest.

"We are not however left without aid against him," said Dejoces, "Orismades has also formed many new spirits to contend with the forces of Ahrimanes."

"Truly you lack not ministering spirits," said Haman, with a concealed sneer. "All this I will listen to, some other time, learned Dejoces," said Haman, "I must now return to the palace. This bag of gold, father," he added drawing it from beneath his purple mantle, "I have brought to purchase perfumed wood for the Sacred Fire, that our Lord, Mythra, may be inclined to open my heart to the pure faith, and receive me among his worshippers."

"Thou hast done well, said the priest, taking the bag, "would that all our nobles, and rich men were as piously disposed. Truly we want it, and our offerings have been few of late."

"How! can it be possible the Holy Temple of the Sun is neglected!" said Haman with affected alarm, "it is then as I feared, and the idolators are corrupting our people."

"What sayest thou, Haman! Idolators!"

"Holy Dejoces, thou shouldst be more watchful over thy flock. Listen. The Queen is a Jewess, and beloved by Artaxerxes; judge what reason we have to fear, as we have of late, the king will forsake his ancient religion, and patronize that of her people! think of our temples turned to Hebrew fanes, and our priests removed to make room for the sons of Levy!"

The alarm, the horror expressed upon the priest's face, showed the effect of Haman's communication.

"A Jewess!" Dogs! Deeves! may Ahrimanes clutch every soul of them! Shall our temples be desecrated, our fire be extinguished for the spawn of Judah!"

As the enraged Magii turned towards his sacred fire, the red glare flashed over his bronzed features, expressive of every evil passion; he looked the personification of the Spirit of Evil he invoked, standing amid his own tormenting flame. Haman saw with inward triumph the working of the poison he had instilled. He added every thing most likely to excite the priest against the Jews, and found him a willing agent for their extermination, as his own well being depended upon their destruction.

"Yes, let them die!" exclaimed Dejoces. "Insolents!" they pretend our religion is of later date than theirs, and tell us our holy Zeud Avesta was taken from their Bible, when all the world knows the worship of the sun, and the pure beings contained in it, is coeval with the existence of that luminary."

"It is true, father. Let us be wary, and our plans will succeed. Go now to watch the planets that astrology may give us its aid; put up prayers to Mythra, Orismades, and Ahrimanes, that nothing may be wanting to assure us of victory."

After a long consultation upon their future measures, the conspirators separated, and Haman took his way to the palace.

"Wise Haman!" he said, I have taken the right method to the sure accomplishment of my schemes by engaging this dolt of a priest in my service. Curse the fool! doth he imagine he can bend my lofty intellect to give credence to his crowd of angels, and gods, and devils, and holy bulls? Truly if I believed in any God, or put faith in any creed, it would be that of the Hebrew he thus scorns, with his one eternal Jehovah, his wise lawgiver, and sublime prophets. But, there is no God, no future; I will not believe it, or I should go mad with the thought!"

Finding himself near the king's apartment, Haman threw into his countenance an expression of despair and rushed into the room, crying out, "Woe! woe upon Susa! woe upon Peria and Media!"

The king, who was alone, started with alarm. "Haman! what moves thee thus!" he exclaimed.

"Alas, my lord, our days, I fear, are numbered! the glory had departed from this land." After exciting the king's fears, Haman continued, "I have just seen the head priest of the temple of the sun; he tells me the Gods are angry. Orismades hides his head, and it is feared Persia will be given up to the deadly agency of Ahrimanes."

"How know ye this?" asked the king.

"My lord prepare to hear a prognostic of woe—the sacred fire burneth dim!"

The king started in astonishment and horror.

"So low," continued the deceiver, "that nothing will revive it; and it is feared it will be extinguished for ever! Then woe upon Susa! woe upon Persia!"

Artaxerxes was a superstitious man, and as he listened to this artful tale, paleness sat upon his royal brow, and his limbs trembled. He remembered the fate of the nations around him; for he had looked upon fallen Tyre, and Jerusalem, and Babylon—and now he began to fear the doom of Persia was decreed.

"Perhaps something might be done to propitiate the gods," he said. "Go, good Haman—seek the priests, inquire if anything lies in my power, and I will do it."

"I met Dejoces coming to see you, my lord," said the lying Haman. "He bid me say, he with his brethern will spend this night in prayer, and in studying the planets. He requests thy presence, oh king, at the Temple to-morrow at sunrise. Then, when Mythra first manifests himself to the world, he will be most propitious, and the priests will then inform thee of the result of their night watching."

The monarch and his favorite sat late that night over their banquet, and the next morning early repaired to the temple.

City and valley were yet in the shade; but the snowy peaks of the neighboring mountains were rosy with the sun's first rays—and, as they ascended the temple steps, he rushed suddenly from behind the rocky barrier, and flooded the world with his golden showers. The sacred fire, which had been purposely replenished with billets of wood, burned brightly and clearly as the king entered.

"How is this?" he said. "I was told the holy fire burnt low, and behold! the flames reach to the roof."

"It doth at present, oh, king, said the high priest, who came to meet Artaxerxes; "but these are moments when it burns so low, that I gaze in horror lest it be extinguished, and ruin come upon the nations in consequence!"

"How account you for this?" asked the king. "Have your last night's vigils discovered aught?"

"It hath, oh king! Hear the revealed will of the gods. They are angry to behold this highly favored city filled with accused idolators! I have learned from my midnight studies, the sacred fire will be quenched if the land is not purged of their defiling presence."

"Ha! Idolators—who are they?" asked Artaxerxes.

"The Jews, my lord."

"The Jews! they are esteemed a useful and peaceful people."

"Let the king live for ever!" said Haman, advancing. "Even if it were not the gods' decree, permit me humbly to suggest it would be for the king's benefit to send away this people. They respect not the king's laws, but abide by their own; therefore it is not for the king's profit to suffer them. If it please the king, let it be written that they be destroyed, and I will pay ten thousand talents of silver, into the treasury as some compensation for the loss of their services. They are scattered over the king's provinces, mixing with the people and teaching them to rebel against their royal master."

"Speak not of expediency," said the priest sternly. "It is the will of the gods to remove them, and who dare question it? They must be exterminated. oh, king! They dare to revile our sacred fire, and say their god has formed the sun, the residence of ours."

The king was awed—convinced. Caring nothing for the Jews, and willing to do the priests and his favorite a service, he at once consented to their wishes.

"The gods shall be obeyed;" he said. "Haman, see that this troublesome race be immediately thrust from the city."

"The city!" said Haman. "They are spread all over the king's dominion, and cannot be driven forth."

"They must die, oh, king!" said the Arch-Magii, solemnly.

"Die! What, all this people?"

"Yes—all!" said the priest, sternly. "They and their wives and little ones."

"You are then certain these Jews are the cause of the anger of the gods?" asked the king, hesitating to consent to the massacre of so many of his subjects.

At that moment the fire of the altar began to grow dim. It sank, and flashed and flickered until the former brilliancy which had lighted the temple gave place to a dusky, angry glare. The priests shrieked and tore their robes.

"The sacred fire is going out!" they cried. "The holy flame is extinguished! Woe upon Persia! woe! woe!"

"'Tis a Jew passing the temple!" cried Dejoces. "It ever sinketh thus when the idolators tread within the precincts of the Holy Fane. Open the doors—let my lord be convinced."

The doors of the temple were thrown open, and lo! before them stood a Jew! Evidently he was passing the temple and had stopped to gaze upon it, and the doors opened so noiselessly he did not not notice the movement. The priests all sank down; kneeling and muttering their prayers around the silver altar, except Dejoces, who, pointing to the Jew, gazed triumphantly into the king's face. The monarch's hands were clasped, and pale and trembling, he gazed from the lessening fire to priest and idolator—while Haman turned away to conceal the sneering exultation with which he viewed the success of this, his well contrived artifice.

The Hebrew's white tunic was edged at the waist and bottom with blue ribbon, while a fringe of the same hue ornamented the linen wrapper which enveloped his form. His face as he gazed up at the idolatrous fane was expressive of sorrow.

The closing of the doors startled the He-

brew, and he passed on. "'Tis strange," he murmured to himself; "have I mistaken the epistle? Let me look at it again."

Opening a letter, the Jew read: "A brother from Jerusalem wishes to communicate important news to Mordecai, of the holy city. Meet me at sunrise before the Portico of the Temple of the Sun."

"Truly an unsavory place to speak upon matters relative to our holy city!" said Mordecai. "I will take one more turn and peradventure he will arrive."

His correspondent came not, for the letter was written by Haman to further his unholy schemes; and Mordecai, wearied and vexed, returned to his home. As the temple doors closed, the fire—secretly fed by the priests—shot up a brilliant flame.

"A miracle!" cried the priests; "the Jew has departed!" and they burst forth in a hymn of joy—the king was vanquished.

Haman knew his noble master well. He was a tender hearted and just prince, and he knew it would be difficult to induce him to command the massacre of so many persons, unless he was convinced it was the will of his gods. By the machinations of Haman, and the priests' juggling, he had been easily swayed to their will; and the wicked triumphed for a time.

"And now," said Haman, "let us cast lots before the altar, that we may see what day will be the most lucky for our undertaking."

"Here are dice," said Dejoces; "upon which are marked the names of the months, and on these are the days. Throw, then, oh, king, in the name of Mythra—and that which is uppermost will be the day indicated by the gods as most propitious for our endeavors to cleanse the land from defilement."

The king threw, and the thirteenth day of the twelfth month, Adar, was turned up. Haman and the priests threw with like result. At the same moment a ray of sunlight, from a concealed crevice in the wall, falling suddenly upon a crystal representation of the sun, which was placed on high behind the altar, a brilliant glory filled the temple, as if the heavenly luminary itself had risen before them!

"The god! the god!" cried the priests, 'Mythra himself has deigned to shine upon us!

The credulous and excited king prostrated himself with the rest, believing the god of fire wasactually present to smile upon their undertaking. All his scruples silenced, he willingly gave to Haman the signet-ring, with power to act as he thought fitting—and when he returned to the palace, sent letters to the governors of all his provinces bidding them—"Destroy, kill, and cause to perish, all Jews, both young and old, little children and women." Exhausted with the scene he had gone through, the king called for wine, and he and his worthless favorite drowned all uneasy reflections in the bowl.

The Afghans.

Man is an imitative being. He will assimilate with those around him in manners, customs, and even in religion. Even Israel—though from his earliest days tenacious of his principles—has yet received the reflection of the religious opinions of those around him, and absorbed rays from without, which he has unconsciously interwoven with his own system. In his cradle, in Egypt, his theology had an Egyptian hue; in Canaan, he adored Moloch; in Babylonia, he learned astrology; in Persia, he made acquaintance with a celestial hierarchy; in Alexandria, the Pythagorean, Egyptian and Judaic doctrines were Judaized by Philo. In Roman Catholic countries, he learns to have popes, masses, prayers, in a dead unknown tongue, addressed to God and to departed spirits and angels. There he learns to mistake ceremony for religion—to set tradition—and with good reason—above the letter of the Bible; implicitly to obey the church and neglect the study of the Word. In Reform countries he, like the rest of the inhabitants, sets up Reform, rejects popes, masses, traditions, ceremonies, and prayers in unknown tongues—for all of which he takes, indifferentism, neologism, theism and atheism in exchange.

This is the natural process in all countries where the number of Israel is too large to be totally absorbed by the surrounding elements; not so where smaller bodies of our people settled: in such countries, they generally so far assimilated with the natives around them that but some weak traces of their identity remained. Thus we find among the North American Indians ancient Israelitism, in their monotheism and in a number of religious customs, which caused travellers to identify them with Israelitish tribes, whose ancient religion was amalgamated with other systems. A similar phenomenon offer the Afghans, a nation inhabiting a province of Cauoul, or Eastern Persia. The article, from Barns' Travels, will be read with interest:—

"From the crowd of people we constantly met at the house our host, I was resolved on gathering some information on the much disputed point of the Afghans being Jews. They brought me all their histories, but I had no time to examine them, and wished for oral information.

The Afghans call themselves, 'Bin i Israel,' or children of Israel; but consider the term of 'Yahoodee,' or Jew, to be one of reproach,* They say that Nebuchadnezzar, after the overthrow of the temple of Jerusalem, transplanted them to the town of Ghore, near Bameean; and that they are called Afghans, from their cheif Afghana, who was a son of the uncle of Asof (the vizier of Solomon), who was the son of Berkia. The genealogy of this person is traced from a collateral branch, on account of the obscurity of his own parent, which is by no means uncommon in the east. They say that they lived as Jews, till Khaleed (called by the title of caliph) summoned them, in the first century of Mahommedanism, to assist in the wars with the infidels, For their service on that occasion, Kyse, their leader, got the title of Abdoolrusheed, which means the son of the mighty. He was also told to consider himself the 'butan' (an Arabic word), or most of his tribe, on which its prosperity would hinge, and by which the vessel of their state was to be governed. Since that time, the Afghans are sometimes called *Putan*, by which name they are familiarly known in India. I never before heard this explantion of the term. After the campaign with Khalee, the Afghans returned to their native country, and were governed by a king of the line of Kyanee, or Cyrus, till the eleventh century, when they were subdued by Mahmood of Ghuzni. A race of kings sprung from Ghore subverted the home of Ghuzni, and conqured India. as is well known, this dynasty was divided, at the death of its founder, into the divisions east and west of the Indus; a state of things which lasted till the posterity of Timourlane reduced both to a new yoke Having precisely stated the traditions and history of the Afghans, I can see no good reason for discrediting them, though there be some anachronisms, and the dates do not exactly corespond with the Old Testament. In the histories of Greece and Roman we find similar corruptions, as well as in the later works of the Arab and Mohommedan writers. The Afghans look like Jews; they say they are descended from the Jews; and the yonger brother marries the widow of the elder, according to the law of Moses. † The Afghan entertain strong prejudices against the Jewish nation; which would at least show that they had no desire to claim, without just cause, a descent from them. Since some of the tribes of Israel came to the east, why should we not admit that the Afghans are their descendants, converted to Mahommedanism? I am aware that I am differing from a high authority; but I trust that I have made it appear on reasonable grounds"

The only Way not to Succumb.

Any society surrounded by heterogeneous combatting elements, that wishes to maintain its existence among these ingredients, must succumb unless availing themselves of all means and improvements of those around them. What would become of that state that would like to continue its warfare in the old and slow manner, with bows, arrows, clumsy shields and heavy armor, instead of gun powder, ball, fire-arms, and other ordinance? Among the most powerful of such machines necessary to our spiritual existence, we consider the press. That society which neglects the encouragement of this thousand armed ally, *must* perish; all trades and crafts, all societies and denominations are alive to this truth. We have, on another occasion, given some extraordinary high figures paid by religious denominations for publications; the following appropriations by a denomination whose numerical body is but limited, will show what ought to be done. We read in our religious exchanges:—

The American Presbyterian of Philadelphia says, "Some thirteen thousand dollars has been appropriated to establish this paper, *with no expectation or desire of pecuniary renumeration.* It is purposed to expend the entire income on the paper itself." Twenty thousand dollars were raised and expended in the establishment of the New York Independent.

In Alabama a proposition has been broached to raise an endowment of one million of dollars for the Southern Methodist Publishing House at Nashville, Tenn. The figures have a lofty sound to us; but they could be reached. Alabama Methodism is in the habit of exhibiting large figures.

Origin of Signs.

The custom of hanging signs over the door, or before any other part of the house, is of ancient date; for the Romans used them, asappears from Quinctillian, who says, "Tabernæ erant circa forum, et scutum illud signi gratia positum." There were shops round the market-place, and this shield hung there as a sign." A bush of ivy, or a bunch of grapes, was often used for the same purpose; and hence the proverb, "Good wine needs no bush."

In England, signs were sanctioned by law in the time of Charles 1., but they had been partially allowed long before; for the very charter of that king, whereby the citizens were directed to "hang out signs for the better finding of their respective dwellings," is a proof that, in many instances, such indications were already pendant over shops in the city, and elsewhere. The rage for these gaudy, and too often tawdry, puerile works of the brush, had at length risen to such a pitch, that the streets of London and Westminster (aped by the country towns) exhibited as many and various paintings, as any famous picture show in the former city. Expense was not spared on the occasion; and the *envie de metier* among tradesmen was such, that one generally wished to outshine another. Indeed, we are told that a young man, opening his shop for the first time, was often at a loss to find money for the sign-post, upon the *beautifulness* of which his future welfare and success considerably depended. The choice of a witty device, or splended *enluminure*, was therefore of great import to their proprietors.

In spite of the entertainment which these motley exhibitions afford, they were doomed to be taken down in England in the year 1762 and 1771. The danger of their falling upon the heads or the pasengers, the interruption they created to the sight in the streets, and their disagreeable creaking by day and night in high winds, united for their destruction, to the no small disadvantage and regret of several artists in that line; for it was lucrative, though inferior, branch of the art of painting, and furnished employment to many hands. Sometimes men of superior talents condescended to employ their brushes upon sign-posts, which, though in high situations, were not always in high esteem, but brought nevertheless great profit to the performers. Mr. Wale, a royal academician, was occasionally a sign-painter, and Van Somer was another sign-painter of reputation, who put any price he liked on his work. In the beginning of the reign of George III. among the most celebrated practitioners in this branch of the profesion, was a person of the name of Lamb, who possessed a considerable degree of ability; his pencil was bold and masterly, well adapted to the supjects he treated, and he was the best colourist, in fact the *Titian*, of his brotherhood.

The stat. 10 Geo. II. occasioned the removal of the large sign-frames which went all across the streets, and by subsequent statutes, which finally removed signs and sign posts, but it was observed at the time, that the citizens of London were very loathe to part with their signs. Being obliged to remove them from the sign-posts which obstructed the foot or horse pavement, they stuck them commonly against their houses, at the risk of darkening a window or two, where many of them remained till they were quite decayed, when, of course, they were not removed, the numbering of the houses making them quite unnecessary.

Money well Spent.

An industrious joiner, who earned much money' used to content himself with very simple fare, clothed himself and family in a plain, and neat manner, and carefully avoided all superfluons expenses.

"Where do you put the money which you have over, Master Joiner?" asked his neighbor, a turner.

The joiner answered' "I pay off some debts with part of the money, and part I put out at interest."

"Ah!" said the turner, "you are joking! You have neither debts to pay, nor a capital out at interest anywhere."

"Yes, indeed, I have," said the joiner, "let me only explain the thing to you. Observe, then; all the money which my good parents have laid out upon me since the hour that I first saw the light I consider as my debt, which I must repay them; but the money which I lay out upon my children, in order to get them a good education, I consider as my capital, which some day, when I am old, they will repay me, together with the interest. As my parents spared no expense to educate me well, so I do the same with my children; and as I regard it as my filial duty to repay the kindnesses of my parents, so I hope that my children also will repay me this same debt on their part, as certainly as if they had given me a deed to that effect duly signed and sealed.

"What parents for their chidren's good outlay,
Forms but a debt those children will repay."

What Makes the Negro Black.

Dr. Draper of New York gives the following explanation:—

Human blood is made up of little cells containing among other elements, hæmatin, a reddish substance which is largely made up of iron. One of the duties of the liver is the removing of the old blood cells and the forming of new ones, and this duty includes the carrying out from the system of all excess of hæmatin.

A hot climate disturbs the normal action of the blood, and also of the liver. Imperfect oxygen attains great heat, and adds to the darkness of the arterial blood, while, by want of energetic respiration which it involves, there is an over fatness and torpidity of the liver. The hæmatin therefore, by this inaction of the great cleansing agent, is left in the system, and wandering about, takes refuge in the lower and spherical cells of the cuticle which it thus bronzes from orange-tawney down to negro-black, according to the heat of the climate, the inactivety of the liver, and the amount of hæmatin left as refuse in the system.

Cold, checks the action of the liver equally with heat, and therefore, the complexion of the Esquimaux approaches that of the Mongolian and negro. This is certainly a simple and intelligible explanation. The tendency of coloring matter to deposit itself in the cells of the cuticle is well known. But let it not be thought that this darkening process is the result of disordered, in the sense of an *unhealthful* action of the liver. In that case it would appear that Providence designed only the temperate zones to be inhabited, and the wealth of the tropics to be lost to mankind. In fact the health and vigor of the tropical tribes, shows *all the earth* is man's intended dwelling place.

PRINTERS AND DOCTORS.—The Wheeling Intelligencer very justly comments on newspaper and medical credits: "It is a notorious fact that doctors' bills and newspaper bills are the last accounts in the sum of almost every man's indebtedness which he thinks of paying. Whatever may be his ability to pay, no difference if his chest be filled with old rusty dollars, he thinks some indefinite time will do to settle the two aforesaid accounts. People somehow have a traditionary notion that the practice of physic and the publishing of newspapers are mere amateur professions, followed for amusement's sake, and for the cost of which little or nothing is expected. Yet there is not, in the whole round of business, as far as we know, a more expensive employment than that of printing a newspaper."

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mar12-td

Nicaragua Steamship Co.'s Line.

THE STEAMSHIP

SIERRA NEVADA,

THOMAS HUNTINGTON,.....Commander,

Having recently been put in splendid order,

WILL SAIL

FOR PANAMA

On April 5th, 1858,

AT 9 O'CLOCK, A. M., PRECISELY,

Connecting,

VIA PANAMA RAILROAD,

With one of the Company's Steamers

FOR NEW YORK.

The Steamers of this Line will hereafter leave regularly for Panama on the Fifth Day of every month until the Company's Route by way of the Isthmus of Nicaragua is put in complete repair for the safe and comfortable transit of Passengers and Treasure.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
C. K. GARRISON, & CO., Agents,
Southwest cor. of Washington and Battery sts., up stairs.
mar12-td

California Steam Navigation Company.

Departure from Jackson Street Wharf.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAILS.

OCTOBR 1, 18 56.

Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. SAMUEL SEYMOUR.
Steamer ANTELOPE, Capt. E. A. POOLE.
Steamer CONFIDENCE.
Steamer WILSON G. HUNT.
Steamer HELEN HENSLEY, Capt. E. C. M. CHADWICK.
Steamer J. BRAGDON, Capt. J. W. POLK.
Steamer URILDA, Capt. E. Z. CLARKE.
Steamer CORNELIA, Capt. E. CONCKLIN.

One or more of the above Steamers will leave Jackson Street Wharf every day, at 4 o'clock, P. M., (Sundays excepted,) for

SACRAMENTO AND STOCKTON,

Connecting with the Light Draft Steamers for
MARYSVILLE, COLUSI and RED BLUFFS.

For further particulars inquire at the Office of the Company, corner of Jackson and Front Streets.

feb5-6m SAMUEL J. HENSLEY, President.

STOTT & CO.,

Pioneer Camphene Distillers and Oil Manufacturers,

IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Lamps, Chimnies, Globes, Wick, Alcohol Spirits, Turpentine, Axle-Grease, &c.

Office, No. 126 Sansome Street, cor. of Merchant

N. B. Orders from the Country, accompanied by Remittances, will be promptly dispatched, and the Goods put at low prices.

m13-tf

GEO. DIETZ & CO.
132, Washington Street,

C-A-M-P-H-E-N-E A-N-D O-I-L
MANUFACTURERS
Importers and Dealers in
ALCOHOL, BURNING-FLUID, AND SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

Camphene and Oil Lamps, Globes, Chimneys and Wicks.

☞ All articles in our line we will sell at the lowest market prices. au 7

R. KRAMBACH.

IMPORTER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

CROCKERY,

Glassware, Plated and Britannia Ware,

CUTLERY, LAMPS, ETC.,

No. 140 Clay Street,

Between Montgomery and Sansome, opposite Leidesdorff street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Crockery and Glass Ware

OF EVERY VARIETY AND DESCRIPTION

Selling off in quantities to suit the Wholesale or Retail Purchaser. Call and judge for yourself.

BLUMENTHAL & HIRSCH,
149 Clay-street.

feb5-G&V3m

J. F. SMITH & CO.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

HARDWARE, NAILS, AND Agricultural and Mining Implements,

FIRE PROOF BUILDING,

No. 81 Clay street, 2d door west of Front,

LIQUORS, PROVISIONS, &c.

M'cKEE & Co.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

General Merchandise,

and in all kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE,

PORTLAND, O. T.

RANKIN & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

S. H MEEKER & CO.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Wines and Liquors,

No. 59 Front Sreet.

AGENCY OF LONGWORTH'S WINES.
FINE OLD BRANDY
WINE and GIN (in Bond)
M. SUTAINE & CO's CHAMPAGNE
feb11-3m OLD CIDER BRANDY

JOSEPH KIRNAN,

Having purchased the well-known and popular Saloon of

NICKERSON & LOVETT,

Cor. Merchant and Montgomery sts.

HAS, AFTER MAKING SOME DESIRABLE alterations, RE-OPENED the above Saloon, where his friends and the public will find him prepared to supply his Customers with the best Wines, Liquors, &c. Also, all the Beverages of the season, at reduced prices.

It is the determination of the proprietor to keep a House that cannot be excelled, as to its business arrangements and the character of the articles offered to his guests. By those who know his long experience in the best Saloons, no assurances will be required, To all others, he simply says—

CALL AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

jy 31—tf.

BARRY & PATTEN,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

WINES AND LIQUORS,

161 and 118 Montgomery Street,

m6 3m SAN FRANCISCO.

PATTEN'S EXCHANGE.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Wines and Liquors,

Sansome Street, Next the American Theatre.

N B. No adulteration. Call and judge for yourself.

feb12-G&V3m

WORMSER BROTHERS,

Importers of and Dealers in

Wines and Liquors,

Southwest Corner California and Front-streets.

Orders from the country carefully and strictly attended to, and those who favor us may depend upon the quality sent invariably being such as ordered. feb26 3m

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KOSHER MEAT.

כשר

Y. ABRAHAM,

BUTCHER.

Jackson st., between Kearny and Dupont

In the Old Pennsylvanian Engine House.

SAN FRANCISCO,

Recommends to his former Customers and the public his assortment of PRIME MEAT.

Orders forwarded to any part of the City with the greatest punctuality. feb27

כשר

D. WOLF.

SUCCESSORS TO

M. SELIG,

Second St. between Mission and Minnie Streets.

HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE AN *excellent* assortment of

BEEF, MUTTON, AND VEAL,

OF a quality that cannot fail to recommend them to those who once honored them with their confidence.

They also have on hand home cured *SMOKED AND SALT BEEF, TONGUES, AND SAUSSAGES* of all kinds.

☞ They employ MR. ISAAC GOLDSMITH, as שוחט

N. B. Orders to any parts of the city will be most punctually attended to on the shortest notice.

כשר גענוג-פעטט על פסח

GOOSE FAT.

LEOPOLD ENGLANDER, 92 California street, has imported direct from Germany an excellent quality GOOSE FAT, which he sells at the moderate price of $1 per pound.

Families and dealers in the city and country will be served with this favorite commodity on the shortest notice. jan22-tf

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מצות על פסח

The members of the Beth-Hammidrash will this year (as they did last) bake "Matzoth," according to the strict regulations of the Rabbines.

They will endeavor (by the quality of the flour and the punctuality with which city and country orders will be executed) to merit the confidence of those who may favor them with their custom.

☞ Orders for the country should be sent in at an early date. Apply to

S. SILVERSTONE, 186 Clay street.

S. LEVI,

No. 5 Washington Market, San Francisco, keeps constantly on hand the kinds of

Beef, Veal, Mutton, &c.,

At the Lowest Rates.

All Marketing sent to any part of the city free of charge and at the shortest notice.

N. B. J. Goldsmith is the *Shochet.* feb12-G&V4m

כשר

☞ The MEAT properly killed and inspected is to be had only at the following places:—

LEVI & WOLFE
Y. ABRAHAMS,
M. BECK
I. GOLDSMITH.

je19

BOARDNG HOUSES, &c.

To our friends in the country and in the Atlantic States.

St. NICHOLAS HOTEL.

Corner of Sansome and Commercial Streets.

THE UNDERSIGNED (WELL KNOWN FOR THEIR expereince,) have fitted up this splendid building with especial regard to the comfort and convenience of both transient and permanent Boarders and Lodgers.

The St. Nicholas is the permanent residence of many Families, to whom it has become endeared as a **HOME**: consequently travellers stopping at this house are favored with the pleasures of good society—a desideratum seldom found in a hotel.

The table is well supplied with every delicacy. The House is open at all hours,

A coach will always be in attendance to convey guests to and from the boats.

REGENSBURGER & STERN.

jan29v&c5m

NEW YORK HOTEL,

CORNER OF

Battery and Commercial Streets

SAN FRANCISCO.

BACHMAN & ELSASSER,

PROPRIETORS.

Removal.

MRS. STODOLE, Private Boarding and Lodging House, has removed from Sansome to 122 Commercial-st., between Montgomery and Leidsdorf.

Mrs. Stodole will be happy to accommodate her customers as heretofore. feb12-G1m

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Private Boarding.

No. 18 Sansome Street, Opposite the Rassette House.

THE undersigned is prepared to accommodate her friends with suitable Rooms, with or without Board.—Gentlemen can partake of Dinner only if it is preferred.

feb12-G&V3m MRS. S. L. MOISE.

Strictly כשר

ALEXANDER'S PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE,

No. 14, Sansome street, opposite the Rassette House.

THE PROPRIETOR begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has recently opened the above House, formerly kept by Mr. Goldsmith. The House has undergone a thorough renovation, and no pains will be spared to make it a comfortable HOME to those who will favor him with their patronage.

Mr. A. being too well known among the commercial community, there is no need for any comment as regards the table. je26

Steckler's Exchange.

66 Sansome-street, between California and Pine.

Private Boarding.

The Proprietor begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has recently opened the above House, and renovated the same throughout. No pains will be spared to render this Establishment a complete home to those who will honor him with the r patronage.

Mr. S. and Lady being well known, there is no need for comments as to the domestic comfort of the Boarders being invariably considered. feb19-G3m

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AUG. J. SAULMAN. F. L. LAUENSTEIN

SAULMANN'S

—{ COFFEE SALOON, }—

GERMAN BAKERY, AND CONFECTIONARY,

Armory Hall Building,

No. 128 Montgomery Street, corner of Sacramento,

SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ AGENCY FOR RUSSIAN CAVIAR ☜

RARE OPPORTUNITY

for

FAMILIES

to purchase good and cheap

GROCERIES

The well known WASHINGTON GROCERY,

WASHINGTON STREET No. 137,

must be cleared from this date to the first of April, on account of the building being torn down.

The goods want no recommendation; the prices usually cheap, will be reduced to the utmost limits.

Our numerous customers and others are politely invited to give us a call, at an early day.

To Housekeepers!!

Green Kern,

The proprietor of the well known Washington Grocery, Washington street No 137, has received by the last steamer a quantity of the first quality of GREEN KERN, imported direct from Germany.

Wholesale dealers, and Housekeepers will please take notice!

☞ Washington Grocery, 137 Washington St.

dec1-tf

Weddings, Ceremonies, Balls, Parties,

ETC. ETC. ETC.

ORDERS FOR CONFECTIONARY, PASTRY, JELLIES, CREAMS, etc. for Weddings, Ceremonies, Balls and Parties, received by

SAULMANN,

—ARMORY HALL BUILDING,—

No. 128 Montgomery Street,

Who will furnish Families, Boarding Houses, and Hotels with all articles usually sold in a Bakery and Confectionary Store, of a superior quality, on reasonable terms, and at the shortest notice.

His long residence and extended custom is sufficient warranty of the superiority of his productions. jy31—tf

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Shrub and Rum

For Passover.

Just received per ship "Hildesheim," from Glasgow,

The above articles imported expressly for Passover. Also on hand Native WINE VINEGAR, which I have prepared expressly for that period. For sale wholesale and retail, corner Sacramento and Battery streets.

feb26-G1m HENRY J. ISAACS.

The Weekly Gleaner,

FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 5618, (1858.)

Payments.

☞ Our Eastern subscribers are politely requested to remit their subscriptions, at least for the first volume. If they have no other mode, they may enclose the amount in post stamps, in a registered letter, and deduct the postage.

Obligation of a Christian Sabbath.

NUMBER I.

An Impartial Inquiry into the Origin and the Obligation of a Christian Sabbath.—The Observance of a Time of Rest and Moral Improvement highly desirable, and worthy of an enactment of the Legislature.—Neither Jesus nor his Apostles commanded the Observance of a Sabbath.—The Apostles deprecated the Observance of Special Days.—The First Christian Church observed no Sabbath, and those who did observe a Sabbath, observed the Jewish Sabbath—So do all the Churches in Asia and Africa which the Power of the Pope and the Edicts of the Emperors did not reach, as also a number of other Reformed Sects, in Europe and America.—The Apostles put under an Anathema whoever adds anything to the Gospel which they did not Teach.—Jesus expressly Prohibits the Invocation of the Secular Power in Support of Religion.

I marvel that ye are so soon removed from him that called you into the grace of Jesus Christ unto another gospel.....But though we, or an angel from heaven, *preach any other gospel* unto you than that which we have preached unto you, *let him be accursed.* As we said before, so say I now again: *If any man preach any other gospel* unto you than that ye have received, *let him be accursed.*—Galat. I., vi.: 8.

When they heard *that*, they were cut *to the heart*, and took counsel to slay them. Then stood there up one in the council, a Pharisee, named Gamaliel, a doctor of the law, had in reputation among all the people, and commanded to put the apostles forth a little space; And said unto them, Ye men of Israel, take heed to yourselves what ye intend to do as touching these men. For before these days rose up Theudas, boasting himself to be somebody; to whom a number of men, about four hundred, joined themselves: who was slain; and all, as many as obeyed him, were scattered, and brought to nought. After this man rose up Judas of Galilee in the days of the taxing, and drew away much people after him: he also perished; and all, *even* as many as obeyed him, were dispersed. And now I say unto you, *Refrain from these men and let them alone; for if this counsel or this work be of men, it will come to nought*: But if it be of God, ye cannot overthrow it; lest haply ye be found even to fight against God.—Acts v.: 33-39.

Jesus answered, "My kingdom is not of this world; if my kingdom were of this world, then would my servants fight, that I should not be delivered to the Jews: but now my kingdom is not hence——John xviii.: 36.

The moral effect of having a certain portion of time set aside for the improvement of our higher faculties must prove highly beneficial, hence its appropriation is desirable. The expediency of having that time fixed, so that it may be simultaneously observed by as wide a circle of inhabitants as possible, cannot be doubted—though it is very questionable whether it is expedient to have a cessation from manual occupations, and a moral course of improvement kept up for the continuous term of twenty-four hours, followed by six consecutive days of labor; for, it must be obvious that, in our day, when the means of improvement are so various, and when we are no longer beholden to *viva voce* teachers—nor have we such a scarcity of them or of their productions—that numbers, or assemblies only could procure the benefits derivable from them, as was the case in the early days of the primary ordination of such an institution;—we say, it is obvious that, in our day, the appropriation of a reasonable portion of the week, on intermediate days, as the afternoons of Wednesdays and Saturdays, would physically and morally afford more scope for improvement, and greater advantages for body and soul, than the present continuous observance of twenty-four hours. It must be understood that we throw out this hint under the conviction that the observance of a Christian Sabbath has no foundation at all in either the so-called Old or New Testaments—that it was a mere human regulation against the directions of the apostles.—Rom. xiv.: 5, 6; Colos. ii.: 16; Gal. iv.: 10, etc.

But the question is, firstly: Is it right to stamp such an observance with the mark of divine authority, when it is patent that the documents on which the institution is pretended to be divinely based, not only do *not* command the observance, but even consider it objectionable—is it, then, under these circumstances, right to gild the institution with a false name? And when, too, the very document puts the anathema upon any man who would command, in its name, what is not found commanded therein, in these warning words? "*If any man preach any other gospel unto you than that which ye have received, let him be accursed.*"

Secondly: Even if the documents had expressly enjoined a certain institution—which they do not—would it be right to call in aid, for its stricter observance, a power from which the pretended author always kept at a distance—upon which he always looked with suspicion, and which he never wished to see called in aid to establish his authority, expressly declaring, "My kingdom is not of this world; (is purely spiritual and divine) if my kingdom was of this world, (of a secular nature) then my servants would fight:" (Would contend and oppose force to force.) That we wish to apply the arguments to the enactment of a *Christian Sabbath by a secular power*, will appear from our caption. It is not our object to see the beneficial, and, on that ground, sacred institution, abolished or even disregarded; for we should deeply regret to see the solemnity and sacredness of the Sunday drowned in and covered by the din of work and by the dust of every day's toil; but we must object to calling the *Sunday* a *Christian* Sabbath, when neither Jesus nor the apostles desired to have a Christian or a Jewish Sabbath—when they wanted every day to be holy, and *deprecated* the observance of "*days* and *new moons*, and *times* and *years*"—when the first Christians did not observe any Sabbath—when those who did observe a day, kept it on the seventh day, as do, *to this day*, the churches of Æthiopia, in Africa, and those of Armenia and India, in middle and southern Asia—those churches which would not yield to the engrafting of men's commandments, viz.: the creation of a Christian Sabbath and the transference of the Jewish Sabbath to the Sunday enacted and enjoined, *not* by Jesus and his apostles, but *by unchristian* popes and *unconverted* emperors, as we shall show hereafter. We object to hear a day misnamed the *Christian Sabbath*, when the apostles knew nothing of such a day, and when the ancient fathers and a host of modern reformers, and such highly creditable sects as the Albigenses and Waldenses, of France, and the Sabbatarian churches, in Russia, Poland, Holland, England and America, do not acknowledge its existence. We wonder at seeing this new creation engrafted on the tree of the gospel and propagated in her name, when it says, "*if an angel from heaven preach unto you another gospel, let him be accursed.*"

Thirdly: We think there is good reason to object having the secular arm called in aid to enforce any religious observance, when history has so plainly shown us the danger arising from such unchristian interference—when Jesus declared: "My kingdom is not of this world;" and, again, "Put up again thy sword into its place, for those that take the sword shall perish by the sword."—Mat. xxiv.: 52. And what is the enforcing of laws by a police, and a secular arm, other than taking up the sword—and when the disciples, in commending "Gamaliel," teach us how to act in cases under consideration?

If religion cannot support itself—if the whole powerful machinery of Sunday Schools, Churches, Tracts and Papers cannot induce men to observe the day, (were it even Scriptural,) why not say, with the Jewish senator, "*Refrain* (your police men and fines) *from these men, and let them alone; if this counsel or this work be of man it will come to nought*, (with all our trying to join "the brass, and the iron, and the clay" together, which, after all, will not keep,) *and if it be of God ye cannot overthrow it.*"—Acts v.: 38.

From these, our objections, it will be apparent that we fully commend a Legisature for the provision of a means of moral improvement of the State, by setting aside a certain portion of time for that purpose—waiving the consideration that the twenty-four hours' Jewish Sabbath, so well adapted for that nation in the age of its institution, could now be better subdivided into two half days. What we object to is, as stated before, calling that apportioned time a *Christian* Sabbath, which renders the enactment, otherwise commendable, unchristian; for it is unchristian to use the secular arm to enforce Christianity.

Having thus stated our humble opinion as to the institution of a time of rest and moral improvement, it remains now to show the impropriety of placing the observance on a wrong basis, and giving it a wrong name, and this we hope to be able to do by showing that—

1st. Jesus and the Apostles wished no special observance of days, hence they never enjoined it; but, on the contrary, by word and deed show that they wished to see it superceded by a spiritual life (in which every day is a Sabbath.)

2d. That the Primitive Church observed no Sabbath.

3d. Those who, in the first age of Christianity, observed a Sabbath, observed the Jewish, namely, the seventh day Sabbath—as several sects do to this day.

4th. That the most eminent and honest teachers of the church, in ancient and modern times, acknowledge this fact of the non-existence of a Christian Sabbath.

5th. That the modern way of observing the Sunday, (often designated by the name, the *Puritanical*,) though the result of a more advanced state of moral refinement of the Christian teachers and people, and calculated to improve and answer its purpose—notwithstanding the objections of the irreligious world—is the introduction of a comparatively recent date—hence, under certain circumstances, not to be too strictly adhered to.

We are aware that, in treating this subject, we render ourselves liable to comment, opposition, and, perhaps, censure, from the exponents of religious opinions, but we shall give the opinions and quote the facts as we find them.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Removing Popular Prejudices.

In relation to removing popular prejudices, we cannot quote a more appropriate sentiment than the following from Moses Mendelsohn in the Berlin Monatschrift Sept., p. 195:

"If we cannot spread certain useful truths, that tend to adorn man without uprooting his inherent principles of religion and morality, then the friend of virtue and enlightenment will proceed with caution and circumspection. He will prefer tolerating the prejudice, before he will uproot, at the same time, the truth so intimately interwoven with it. The philanthophists, even in the most enlightened times, will always pay due regard to this consideration. Difficult, but not impossible, is even this case to find the line of demarcation between use and abuse."

How True.—I would rather dwell in the dim fog of superstition, than in air rarified to nothing by the air pump of unbelief, in which the panting breast expires, vainly and convulsively gasping for breath.

Receipts from San Diego.—We acknowledge remittances from Messrs. C. Gerson—Hyman Mannasse—Moses Mannasse—Lewis A. Franklin and Marcus Schiller, all of whom will please accept our thanks for their punctuality.

Receipts.—We acknowledge remittances from Mr. Jacoby, Humboldt Bay; Mr. Bettmann, Olympia; Mr. J. Levy, Michigan city.

Thanks.—We return our thanks to Mr. M. Hyman, of Sacramento, for gratuitous favors extended to us, and for the truly gentlemanly manner in which they were rendered

Literary Notices.

Dernieres Chansons du De Beranger, *de* 1834 *a* 1851.

We acknowledge the receipt of this work, published by Mr Henry Payot, French, Italian and Spanish bookseller, 184 Washington-street. This is the first work of such extent, published in San Francisco, in the French language. The contents are well known to the reading public. The typography is excellent. The volume contains 188 pages. It is the intention of Mr. Payot to continue the issue of similar French publications.—May he meet with success.

Le Lien d'Israel.—This valuable monthly, edited hitherto by Rabbi Drayfous, of Mulhouse, is now published by that divine in conjunction with Mr. Honel, an able advocate, of Strasburg. We always read the "Lien" with high interest; the religious opinions of the talented author are alike distant from either extreme. His heart beats warmly for the cause he labors for—in his style we always see the member of a highly respectable and properly-organized body. He is always dignified. May the labors of our worthy colleagues continue to be instrumental in doing good, and may they prove a blessing to their readers.

☞ The copies addressed to Messrs. G. Bros., to our care, come to hand and are regularly delivered.

New Literary Paper.—Mrs. Cora Anna Weekes (lately arrived from the East) has issued prospectus for a weekly paper. The Wide West had a communicated article thereupon written in rather an *ironical* style. We wish the Lady success—but fear she possesses erroneous impressions as regards the "field."

Chess.—We return our thanks for a complimentary ticket to the "Pacific Chess Tournament," accompanied by a circular embodying the rules and regulations, the manner of dividing the chess players &c. We shall avail ourselves of the pleasure of witnessing the Tournament; and in an individual capacity do all in our humble power to add to its utility and interest.—The games are to commence on the 20th c. Ticket of admission $2. 50 Contestants fee $5. All communications are to be addressed to W. K. Wheaton Esq.—Pioneer Society Rooms.—[Co-Editor.

Accuracy of Bible Authorship.—How strikingly does the late discovery of Col. Rawlinson explain the meaning of the promise made by Belshazzar to the wise men, and also to Daniel, that he who should interpret the hand-writing on the wall should be made "third ruler in the kingdom!" Why was he not, like Joseph, made next to the king? But the whole matter is now more clear, by the recent discovery of the *joint* reign of Nabonidas and Belshazzar. How emphatically might Daniel be proclaimed "*third* ruler in the kingdom." Truly, there is no wisdom nor knowledge against the Lord.

Dean Swift truthfully remarked that "It is useless to attempt to reason a man out of a thing he has never been reasoned into."

Act promptly after proper reflection and if you thereby cause enmity to day it will be overcome by a blessing and appreciation when the future shall develope the purity of our motive of brotherly interference.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

BERLIN.—The new "Prussian Gazette," adverting to the Jews in East India, writes:—"As of all other inhabitants of India, so we know little of them. As their principal places of sojourn are mentioned five or six localities on the coast of Malabar. among which Crougenor is the most important. Their number there is variously estimated from between 50,000 to 100,000, divided into black and white Jews, speaking an Indian dialect, and possessing the five books of Moses, as well as several rabbinical prayers, used by their brethern in England and Germany. According to their account, corroborated by monuments and inscriptions, they came into the country about 560 years after the Christian era. They were permitted to buy landed property, and to enrich themselves by an extensive trade during the supremacy of the Persians and Moguls. Since then they have become a poor people, consisting of laborers and petty dealers, known by the name of "Beni Israel," thus recording its origin and maintaining itself amidst a lawless society. They do not know themselves whence the black Jews came, whom the whites consider as an inferior caste.—This population is not confounded by the learned with the ten tribes which are lost. It is considered a branch of rabbinic Jews, who, before the destruction of Jerusalem, were established as merchants in distant countries. On this occasion may also be mentioned another people, very numerous in the East, which, during the troubles in India and Persia, seems to be destined to act an important part, and which modern travelers believe to belong to the ten tribes. The people alluded to are the wild mountain tribes called Affgahns, who style themselves "Jewish Mohametans," and possess a portion of Holy Writ in the Hebrew language, of which they make use in their worship, and which consists of a mixture of Judaism and Mohametanism. Their language, which is little studied, strongly reminds of the Chaldee. Even as they believe themselves to be Jews, so do their neighbors, the Persians, take them for such. Sir William Jones, the greatest of the English Orientalists, who had lived in the East himself, did not doubt for one moment their Israelitish origin.

POSEN.—On the 14th of October last, the new Temple of the Brueder-Gemeinde was dedicated in the presence of the greater portion of the city authorities and a large Christian audience. And though its members are intellectually and substantially the most able representatives of our faith in Posen—the institution possesses no means, and the society had to take up shares, paying interests, to which the members liberally signed. The donations during the last holy days have diminished the debt considerably.

We have no objection for congregations borrowing money to maintain the poor, the widow, and the orphan. We would recommend loans for the support of instruction of youth and adults. But unfeigned piety never had need to borrow money to worship God—for He is as accessible through the pure air, as through brick walls; he hears our prayers from the humble tents as easily, as those ascending from the marble palace. However, under certain circumstances, even this mode of building may be excusible.—Ed. Gleaner.

PARIS.—The amateur astronomer Mr. Goldschmidt, distinguished by so many discoveries in the stellar regions, has been nominated *chevalier de la legion d'honneur.*

DEATH OF A RABBI OF THE HASSIDIM.—There died last November at Krakow the Rabbi of Wialkepole—like every party man, the Rabbi was raised to the skies by his friends, and unmercifully condemed by his opponents. to the honor of the dead, it is allowed by all parties that of the masses of gold which copiously flowed into his coffers from his devotees, he never kept any: as freely as he received it, so freely he again spent it among the poor—a virtue rarely to be met with among the modernised rabbis.

We are informed by men from those parts of Russia where the Hassidim live, that their charity is unbounded—that their benevolence would contrast very unfavorably with our loud "puffs" in newspapers and our blazoning forth our scanty penny-tributes. When the late R. Bunnam, Rabbi of the Hassidim, wanted a dowry for one of his daughters, the money was furnished him—not from shares, not by scrip on interest, not by the convening of meetings of the whole house of Israel, nor by going begging among friends—but one liberal man quietly and unostentatiously handed the rabbi two thousand roubles.

It is a fact that, with the immense sums day after day brought by visitors—adherents of these rabbis—they almost invariably die poor, leaving their widows and orphans beholden to the charity of the *pious.*

Hasid means pious, *Hassadim* may be literally translated by Pietists, a sect which originated in Wolhynia about 1760. The modern Jews, that is those who call themselves reformers, and also many rabbinical Jews, consider the Hassidim as a class of ignorant Fanatics. We would wrong the sect by passing a sweeping sentence against them. Our conviction is that they have among them men of most eminent piety, of a self-denial that would honor any man, and a charity in all its branches. The true Hasid, like the true Pharisee of ancient time, would grace any religion—by his life—We cannot state the same of their religious opinions—but we must say to their reformed opponents; "Show me *one* man among you of such eminent piety, sincerity and self-sacrifficing charity, and you will have some right to think yourself reformed.—

"For he who thinketh wisely, is not therefore wise;
For his power, in thinking, and not in acting lies."

JEWISH PERIODICALS.—The 'Berliner Juedisches Wochenblatt,' and 'Israelite Romann,' (24 numbers of which appeared in Bucharest) expired lately.

Our Hard Times.

The Duke of Alva on being asked by Henry the fourth, "If he had observed the great eclipse?" rplied, "No; I have so much to do on earth, that I have no time to be gazing at the heavens."

Many there are who have been for years in the same condition in which this Duke was. They have been so occupied with buisness—so absorbed in worldly concerns, that they have had no leisure to attend to anyting else—not even to the imperishable interests of their souls. A change, however, has come over their temporal affairs. Instead of being pressed with buisness, they have now "nothing to do." They are then without excuse, if they do not immediately and earnestly attend to what they have so long neglected. May be "these hard times" have been permitted to come for this purpose—to give men an opportunity to pause, and think, and prepare for coming eternity. A pall has been drawn over the land covering its attractive objects, that those who have long, intently and exclusively gazed at these objects, may look up. Reader——look up!——[Pacific Methodist

Carlyle upon Music and the Opera.

"Music is well said to be the speech of angels; in fact nothing among the utterance allowed to man is felt to be so divine. It brings us near to the Infinite; we look for moments across the cloudy elements into the eternal Sea of Light when song leads and inspires us. Serious nation—all nations that can still listen to the mandates of nature—have prized song and music as the highest; as a vehicle for worship, for prophecy, and for whatsoever in them was divine. Their singer was admitted to the council of the universe, friend of the gods, and choicest benefactor to man. Reader, it was actually so in Greek, in Roman, in Moslen, Christain, most of all in old Hebrew times; and, if you look how it is now, you will find a change that should astonish you. Good Heavens! from a psalm of Asaph to a seat in the London Opera in the Haymarket—what a road have men travelled! The waste that is made in music is probably among the saddest of all our squanderings of God's gifts. Music has, for a long time past, been avowedly mad, divorced from sense in fact and runs about now as an open Bedlamite, for a good many generations back, bragging that she has nothing to do with sense and fact, but with fiction and delirium only; and stares with unaffected amazement, not able to suppress an elegant burst of witty laughter, at my suggesting the old fact to her. Fact, nevertheless it is; forgoten fallen and ridiculous as it may be———To 'sing the praise of God;' that, you will find, if you can interpret old words, and see what new things they mean, was always and will always be, the business of the singer. He who forsakes that buisness, aud, wasting our divinest gifts, sings the praise of chaos, what shall we say of him? David, King of Judah, a soul inspired with divine music, and much other heroism, was wont to pour himself in song; he, with seer's eye and heart, discerned the godlike amid the human.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

SYRIAN WHEAT.—A gentleman of Alabama received from the Patent Office, at Washington, some spring wheat, from the "Farm of Abraham," at the foot of Mount Carmel, in the Holy Land, which he sowed during the past spring. It came to maturity in seven weeks, producing a large full head, with a berry in every respect equal to the original, This wheat is reputed to ripen in Syria in 60 days from sowing. It will thus be seen that our climate hastens its period of maturity by 11 days.—[S. F. Daily Times.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN SOUTHERN ITALY. The loss by the late earthquake in Southern Italy has turned out much greater than was anticipated. Some accounts state the number of persons destroyed at 30,000;—and mention to upwards 250,000 have been rendered houseless. Most accounts allow that at least fifty thousand human lives have been lost by this terrible visitation. In every quarter churches have been knocked down, buildings leveled with the dust, and whole villages depopulated

ADAMS & Co.'s AFFAIRS.—The case of Alvin Adams and others against Alfred A. Cohen is now pending in the Fourth District Court. The object is to close up the case which was tried by jury two years ago, in which a verdict was rendered against Cohen.

ASPHALTUM PAVEMENT FOR ENGINE HOUSES. The floor of Knickerbocker Engine House No. 5, is to be repaired by putting down an asphaltum floor.

RAIN WANTED.—The lands in the vicinity of San Jose are greatly in want of rain.

Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, chairman of the special committee of the House of Representatives, on the Pacific Railroad, has published a letter, in which he argues for the central route, from St. Louis, by Albuquerqe, Zuni and the Tejon Pass to San Francisco.

F. P. Blair, jr., of Missouri, has introduced a bill in the House of Representatives, to break up the Overland Mail contract, unless the route shall be changed from the south to the great central emigrant trail.

It is said that a private enterprise is on foot for introducing camels into Texas, Arizona and New Mexico, in consequence of the success of the governmental experiment with these animals.

Elder John Hyde, the Mormon seceder, has been delivering lectures to respectable audiences in New Orleans. He says the deliberate purpose of Young, all along, has been to establish a politico-religious empire between the Missouri river and the Pacific ocean; and the military resources of the Mormons, in case of war, he reckons as much larger than they are usually estimated.

The English government has again granted the use of ships—and the manufacture of new cable, to supply the place of that which was lost, is going on satisfactorily. It is intended to take out 2,800 miles of cable, being 300 miles more than was thought sufficient the last time.

The whole funded property of the Rothschild family amounts, it is said, in round numbers, to about £40,000,000—$200,000,000.

At the Colville mines, Washington Territory, the miners have proceeded to organize for mutual protection against improper characters among them.

The Gore claim is about as regular a paying institution as any in the country. It yields weekly about 500oz.

The Washington claim, on Brushy Canon paid its owners last week 4,000.

The Dutch Washington claim, adjoining the Washington, is taking out lumps as large as a brick!

The price of freight from this city to Red Bluff has been reduced to $10 a ton, by the Steam Navigation Company. Two or three years since the price charged was $35.

The number of persons employed on the Paris Presse, lately suspended by the order of the government—editors, reporters, correspondents, compositors, folders, carriers, etc.—was 770.

The weather during the past week has been generally remarkably fine.

Later from the South.

By the arrival of the Senator from the South ern Coast, we have San Diego and Los Angeles papers to the 6th inst., and from Great Salt Lake City-The DESERET NEWS of February 3rd. The news is unimportant-Messrs Morgan and Lawrence, who had recieved a Pass from Brigham Young had arrived, in Los Angelos

Enthusiastic Meetings approving the course of Young, and his defence of their Constitutional Rights, as American Citizens; were held in various sections of the Territory. One of the Preambles complains bitterly persecution by the people of the Western States.

Polygamy and Slavery.

Many gross errors are committed by moderns by continually falling back upon the ancient, as if the Grace of God had exhausted itself as if the flood gates of the pouring out of his spirit had been blocked up at a certain age, and with a certain class of men. Whatever our *actions* may be we have more light, more knowledge and and a higher degree of moral refinement than the ancients had. It is therefore an erroneous proceediug in the modern to take licence for polygamy from their Bible: it is an error of the heart or the head to appeal for a permission for slavery from scripture—The Bible could not counteract all tne existing evils at once, it allowed them to exist, but it at the same time gave hints for improvement, and it is our duty to act upon them.

Who can read Exodus xxi, 16—Whoever stealeth a man and selleth him, and he is found in his hand [though he had not even sold him yet] he shall be put to death—who can read such a passage and yet think the Bible allows slvery; or the jealousies of Hagar and Saarah, Rebecca and Leah, Hannah and Peninah, and not see what the stories intend to teach us. We give the fo llowing from the Christain Register, in relation to slavery.

As to the Patriarchs, the recorded fact that Abraham and Jacob had bond-servants. is no more evidence that God approved of slavery, than the recorded fact that each of these patriarchs had two wives, is a proof that God approves of bigamy, or the record, twice made, and without censure, that Abraham equivocated about Sarah, is poof that the Bible sanctioned lying.

When we shall see a modern slaveholder arm his 218 servants, and lead them hundreds of miles, over mountain, river, and desert, into a foreign and unsettled country, where no law or power can bind them to his serviee, when we shall see him thus heading his own train and equipped household, for the rescue of an unfortunate kinsman, and dividing with them the spoils of war, we shall begin to trace in that slaveholder some resemblance of the patriarch Abraham. (Gen. xiv 13 17.) Or when we shall see some modern planter commissioning his chief servant to go hundreds of miles beyond the reach of plantation laws, equipped with dromedaries, laden with jewels and gold, having every facility for escape, yet trusted to choose a wife for his master's son, and to negotiate the marriage contarc (Gen. xxiv.) then again we may discern the features of patriarchal slavery in the slavery of modern times. How palpable is it that Abraham did not hold his servants as chattel slaves. He was but a sojourner in the land of Canaan. No local law would guard his rights as a master—[Rev J. P. Thompson.

DRY GOODS.

F. HENDERSON,
No. 61 Sacramento-street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

New Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,
BY THE ARRIVAL OF EVERY STEAMER AND CLIPPER.

Offered at the lowest Market Prices, to which I invite the attention of City and Country Merchants.

Assorted Prints—new styles; assorted Blankets;
Berth and Bed Blankets; "York Mills" Cottons;
Blue Denim—assorted; Linen Check and Hickory Shirts:
"Ashland," Washington" and "Howard" Duck;
White and colored Marseilles Quilts; Brown Drill;
Brown Sheeting; assorted colors Flannel;
Ballard Vale White Flannel; Bleached and Slate Drills;
Bed Ticking—assorted; Bleached Shirtings—assorted;
"Allendale" Sheetings—assorted widths
Fine Brown Shirtings: Gray Twilled Flannel.

N. B. Orders for the Country promptly supplied.
feb12_G4m

S. K. LABATT. J. J. LABATT.
LABATT BROS.,
Retail Dry Goods Store,
No. 162 Sacramento-street, between Montgomery and Kearny-streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
feb12-G3m

DANAHER & SCHMIDT,
—Wholesale and Retail Dealers in—
FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,
Embroideries, Laces and Ribbons,
119 Montgomery-street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
P. H. DANAHER. TH. E. SCHMIDT.
jan 29-G&V3m

STOLZ & CRANER,
Dealers in
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
Embroidery, Trimmings and Hosiery,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
—No. 147 Sacramento-street.—
Call and judge as to prices. jan29_G_V2m

M. ELGUTTER & CO.
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
FANCY DRY GOODS,
No. 111, Sacramento street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

H. BRESLAUER & CO.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
FANCY DRY GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES, ETC.,
Sansome street, next to Smiley Brothers, & Co.
SAN FRANCISCO.
And 101 William street, NEW YORK.
Henry Breslauer, A. Morris.
may 1

S. SIMON & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers
OF
Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Hosiery, &c.,
No. 4 CALIFORNIA STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.
jan22-G3m

L. SIMON,
Importer and Jobbero
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Hosiery, &c.,
No. 95 California-street.
feb5-G&V5m

LESZYNSKY & WOLF,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
No. 123 Montgomery-street.
Packages sent to all parts of the city free of charge.
LESSER LESZYNSKY. LUDWIG WOLF.
jan29-G&V-1m

LANG & SPORBORG,
Importers and Jobbers of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Hosiery, &c.,
No. 5, Custom House Block.
SAN FRANCISCO.
ap24 Orders from the Country promptly attended to.

U. SIMON. L. DINKELSPIEL. L. TICHNER.
SIMON, DINKELSPIEL & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers of
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
HOSIERY, &c. &c.
No. 79 California Street,
Corner of Battery and California Streets. SAN FRANCISCO.

B. JOSEPH,
IMPORTER AND JORBER OF
Dry Goods, Clothing, Fancy Goods,
HOSIERY, &C.
No. 71 Battery Street, near Sacramento.

S. UHLFELDER. LEOPOLD CAHN.
UHLFELDER & CAHN,
Importers and Jobbers in
Fancy and Staple Dry Goods
No 84 California Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
feb19_G6m

DRY GOODS.

105 & 107 Sacramento street.

Embroideries, HUGHES & WALLACE.
Edgings, Laces, HUGHES & WALLACE
Hosiery, Gloves, HUGHES & WALLACE.
Furnishing Goods, HUGHES & WALLACE
Yankee Notions, HUGHES & WALLACE.
Millinery Goods, HUGHES & WALLACE.
Ribbons, Flowers, HUGHES & WALLACE.
Dress Trimmings, HUGHES & WALLACE
Perfumeries, &c., HUGHES & WALLACE.
Bonnets, Flats, &c., HUGHES & WALLACE.

☞ Cheap for Cash or approved Credit.
105 & 107 Sacramento-street.
jan8-G&V3m

GODCHAUX BROTHERS,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
FANCY & STAPLE DRY GO S
Embroideries, Laces, Trimmings,
Ribbons, Cloaks, Etc. Etc.
No. 81 California St.,
One door from the Corner of Battery,
A. GODCHAUX, J. GODCHAUX, } SAN FRANCISCO.

ADELSDORFER BROTHERS
IMPORTERS OF
FANCY GOODS,
CUTLERY, PLAYING CARDS, YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.
No. 2 Custom House Block,
Corner of Sansome and Sacramento streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.
ADELSDORFER BROTHERS receive regular shipments of FANCY GOODS, from Europe and New York, and Sell at the very Lowest Prices.
ALWAYS ON HAND,
Hosiery, Accordeons, Perfumery, Playing Cards, Looking Glasses, Combs, Brushes, Porte Monniaes, &c.
Together with a Complete assortment of Yankee Notions.

LOUIS W. NEUSTADTER. HENRY NEUSTADTER.
NEUSTADTER BROTHERS,
Importers of
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Hosiery, Fancy Goods, Yankee Notions. Cutlery, Perfumery,
&C., &C.,
Battery-street, Corner of Sacramento,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,
Office, in New York, No. 72 William-street, up stairs.
feb12-G4m

CLOTHING, &C.

L. KING & BROTHER,
Importers and Jobbers of
CLOTHING,
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, ETC.
No. 71 Battery St. bet. Sacramento and Cal. sts.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

BY EVERY STEAMER FROM NEW YORK
CLOTHING!
MANUFACTURED WITH ESPECIAL CARE AND IN EVERY RESPECT SUITABLE TO THIS MARKET.

Country Merchants will do well to examine our Spring and Summer Stock.
S. MAYER & BROS.,
feb5-G4m 93 California-street.

WM. MEYER & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Gentlemen's and Boys' Clothing,
No. 174 Clay Street.
(BETWEEN KEARNY AND MONTGOMERY STREETS,)
jan22-G4m SAN FRANCISCO

J. FIGEL, SAN FRANCISCO. S. FIGEL, NEW YORK.
FIGEL & BROTHER

FURNISHING GOODS!

Gents and Boys' Clothing, Hats and Caps, Trunks, Valises, &c., &c. Direct from New York, by every steamer and by clipper-ships, thus enabling us to dispose of the same at wholesale or retail, at the lowest market prices.
Call and judge for yourself, at
191 Clay st, near Kearny.

Our BRANCH STORE is in MARYSVILLE, Empire Block, Second street, near D street, where our friends in the interior can procure their supplies at San Francisco prices jan29c&v5m

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H. W. STEIN,
Importer, Manufacturer and Dealer in
Gentlemen's Clothing
AND
FURNISHING GOODS,
RECEIVED BY EVERY STEAMER,
Corner Clay and Montgomery-streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Constantly on hand, a large assortment of
Broadcloths and Cassimeres.
feb19_G4m

INSURANCE.

Monarch Fire Insurance Company.
ESTABLISHED IN 1835.—EMPOWERED BY ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.
Capital and Surplus Fund, - - $2,000,000
Special Fund, (invested in this country to meet losses,) - - - - $150,000.
Head Offices: Adelaide Place and 28 Regent st., London.
Office in San Francisco, 126 California st., near Leidesdorff.
Directors in London.
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J. D. Brown, Esq. J. G. Hammach, Esq
Robert Main, Esq. W. Scolefield. M. P.
Manager.....GEORGE H. JAY, Esq.
Trustees in New York.
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Wm L. Ling, Esq. Joseph Saturn, Esq.
G. B. Morehead, Esq. William H. Macy, Esq.
Benjamin J. Whitlock, Esq.
Policies issued and losses promptly settled at this Agency.
ap8 W. L. BOOKER, Agent for California.

Imperial Fire and Life Insurance Co.
OF LONDON.
ESTABLISHED IN 1808. CAPITAL, $8,000,000.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RECEIVED permission to issue Policies insuring detached frame buildings, and their furniture, are now prepared to receive applications for the same.
Brick Buildings, and Merchandise stored in them, or Merchandise stored afloat, insured against fire on the most moderate terms.
Also, Life Insurance for a period of years, or the whole term of life.
FALKNER, BELL & CO., Agents,
ap3 128 California street.

Fire and Marine Insurance Agency,
No. 106 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.
J. P. HAVEN & W. B. JOHNSTON,
AGENTS FOR THE
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital, $10,000,000.
MERCANTILE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

J. P. HAVEN,
Proctor and Advocate in Admiralty.
ADJUSTER OF AVERAGES.

GEORGE T. KNOX,
ATTORNEY AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
ap3

Northern Assurance Company.
(ESTABLISHED 1836.)
Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Capital, £1,259,760.

HEAD OFFICES:
LONDON.....No. 1 Moorgate Street.
ABERDEEN.....No. 3, King street.
BELFAST.....No. 42 Waring street.
DUNDEE.....No. 16 St. Andrew's Place.
EDINBURGH.....No. 20 St. Andrew's Place.
GLASGOW.....No. 19 St Vincent Place.

THE 21ST ANNUAL MEETING OF THIS Company was held on the 12th inst., when the following results of the business for the year ending the 31st of January last, were submitted to the proprietors and the policy holders:

Fire Department.

Premiums for the year £91,306 3s. 6d; which, after payment of all losses and expenses, and provisions for all outstanding claims, left to the credit of profit and loss, a net balance of £14,572 15s. 6d.

Life Department.

Premiums of 514 new Policies issued during the year	£9,814	11	02
Renewal Premiums and Interest	58,148	7	01
Total Revenue for the year	£67,962	18	03
Claims during the year	14,966	6	10
Number of Policies current, 3986, for capital sums amounting to	£1,832,798	04	0

Financial Position.

Amount of Accumulated Funds,	£342,535	00	0
Revenue from all sources	161,498	07	1

Dividend.

The directors having recommended that the dividend to the shareholders should be continued at the former rate of 7½ per cent., free of Income Tax, the same was adopted accordingly.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

	FIRE DEPT £ s. d.	LIFE DEPT. £ s. d.
Revenue from 1st May, 1832, to 30th April, 1853	13,431 13 9	39,357 4 9
Revenue from 1st May, 1853, to 30th April, 1854	29,834 4 7	42,358 12 4
Revenue from 1st May, 1854, to 31st Jan., 1855, (nine months)	37,303 0 0	35,374 2 11
Revenue from 1st Febr'y, 1855, to 31st Jan'y 1856	77,850 19 9	62,184 7 11
Revenue from 1st Feb y, 1856, to 31st Jan'y, 1857, dated June 16, 1857.	91,306 3 6	67,962 18 1

SMITH, BROTHERS & CO.,
Agents for California,
Corner California and Battery sts.,
au 14-tf San Francisco.

PAINTS,
Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes,
BRUSHES, &c. &c.
We are regularly receiving and keep on hand the largest stock in the City, and sell at the
LOWEST MARKET RATES.
OLIVER & BUCKLEY
86 & 88 Washington Street, and 87 & 89
ap3 Oregon Street.

ALEXANDER & LEVY,
Paper Box Manufacturers,
82 Sacramento Street, (Rooms Nos. 8 & 9.)
All kinds of BOXES made to order and punctually executed, at the lowest prices.
☞ Keeps constantly on hand an assortment of every description. jan 22-G&V 1m

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

ST. LOSKY, LEVY & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF THE
Choicest Brands
—OF—
Havana Cigars,

And Sole Agents for the sale, in California, of
La Flor de Cabanas, Partagas y Ca Havana.
109 California Street,
Next door to Alsop & Co.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO,
J. ROSENBERG,
Dealer in
Cigars and Tobacco at Wholesale.
No. 3 Custom House Block, Between Sansome and Battery streets.
N. B. Those who favor us with orders may rely upon our prompt execution of the same in strict compliance as to the *quality* ordered. feb12. G&V5m

---

L. & E. WERTHEIMER,
Importers and Dealers in
CIGARS AND TOBACCO,
No. 2 Franklin Building, Corner Sacramento and Battery Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO. feb12-G4m

Cigars and Tobacco
BY EVERY STEAMER.
FALKENSTEIN & CO.,
Southeast corner Commercial and Battery-sts.
Orders promptly attended to. feb12-G4m

GENUINE MEERCHAUM
PIPES,
A. WASSERMANN CO.
No. 3 Custom House Block, Sacramento-street, up-stairs.
IMPORTERS of German and French
DRY & FANCY GOODS, CIGARS
GENUINE AND IMITATION
MEERCHAUM PIPES, ETC. ETC. ETC
feb13-3m

LEVINSON BROTHERS,
Importers and Jobbers in
HAVANA AND DOMESTIC CIGARS,
CHOICE BRANDS OF CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCO.
CIGARITOS, MATCHES, SNUFF, PIPES, ETC.,
97 Battery street, between Clay and Merchant,
SAN FRANCISCO.
feb19-G6m

E. Rosenfeld, 69 First Avenue, N. Y.
J. Rosenfeld, San Francisco, Cal
E. & J. ROSENFELD,
Importers and Dealers in
Cigars Tobacco, &c., &c.,
57 Sacramento-street. feb26-G4m

HATS, CAPS, &c.

FIRST PREMIUM RECEIVED
AT THE LATE
STATE FAIR,
.... BY ....
COLLINS & TIFFANY,
WHO invite the public to their well known establishment, at
No. 171 Washington Street,
(Late of 157 Commercial street,)
They have in store a full assortment of FALL HATS, for which the premium was awarded; as also a variety of goods appertaining to this branch.
☞ HATS made to order. ☜
oct 30 1m

L. WARSZAUR,
Importer and Jobber n
HATS & CAPS,
109 Sacramento Street,
(or No. 3 Custom House Block,)
SAN FRANCISCO.
N. B. Orders from the Country promptly attended to.
feb5_G&V4m

J. C. MEUSSDORFFER,
MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER
—OF—
HATS AND CAPS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 165 Commercial Street.
Below Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO.
Our Stock contains always the latest European and American styles.
Any kind of Hats (both Fur and Silk) made to order.
ja30—3m

FRENCH HATS.
Mens', Boys' and Children's, of All Descriptions,
Purchased in Paris expressly for this Market, by Mr. Sunder, who is now in Paris.
RECEIVED BY EVERY STEAMER.
feb19-G3m GEO. SUNDER, 84 Battery street.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Sign of the Mammoth Boot.
M. GUERIN,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Ladies', Misses', Gents', Boys' and Childrens'
BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS,
North-West Corner of Battery and Commercial Street, San Francisco.
A full supply of Benkert & Conrad's Philadelphia Boots, Shoes and Gaiters.
f5G3

BANKING, EXPRESS, &c.

WELLS. FARGO & CO.,
NEW YORK AND CALIFORNIA
EXPRESS
AND
EXCHANGE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,.....$600,000.

D. N. BARNEY,.....PRESIDENT.
T. M. JANES,.....TREASURER.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
IN SUMS TO SUIT,
On all the Cities of the
United States and Canada,
Union Bank of London,
London;
Royal Bank of Ireland, Dublin.
Advance on Gold Dust consigned for Assay, and Receive Deposits, General and Special.

EXPRESS
Forwarders and Commission Agents:
SHIP TREASURE AT THE LOWEST RATES,
---AND---
Insure under our own open Policies, held with the best English Companies, viz,:—
Indemnity Mutual Marine;
Marine Insurance;
Royal Exchange Insurance; and
London Assurance.

FORWARD FREIGHT AND PARCELS
To all parts of the United States and Canadas, and, through the "American and European Express and Exchange Company," to all parts of Europe. Execute Commissions, make Collections and Purchases, and attend promptly to all matters pertaining to the Express business.

FORWARD DAILY EXPRESSES,
In charge of experienced and faithful Messengers, to all the Towns and Mining Camps in California.

FORWARD SEMI-MONTHLY EXPRESSES
To Oregon and Intermediate Points on the Northern Coast, Port Townsend and Olympia.
To San Diego and Intermediate Points on the Southern Coast, and by every vessel for the Sandwich Islands.
N B. For the better security of ourselves and the public, Agents in California, Oregon and Washington Territories, are furnished with "Appointments," or Commissions, specifying their powers as our Agents. Such "Appointments" they are required to keep exposed to the public view in their places of business.
OFFICE—Corner California and Montgomery-streets.
LOUIS McLANE,
General Agent for California.
G. W. BELL, } Superintendents.
SAMUEL KNIGHT, }
feb26-6m

KELLOGG & HUMBERT,
MELTERS,
ASSAYERS AND COINERS,
No. 104 Montgomery Street,
NEAR THE CORNER OF CALIFORNIA.
ORES, METALS AND MINERAL WATERS ANALYZED.
All Business Entrusted to their Care will be Despatched with Promptitude.

THE UNDERSIGNED, BANKERS AND Bullion Dealers in the City of New York, have received large amounts of Gold Bars bearing the stamp of "KELLOGG & RICHTER" and "KELLOGG & HUMBERT" of San Francisco, California, and cheerfully recommend their stamp for CORRECTNESS, having tested their Assays thoroughly, both in the American and European Mints.
VAN VLECK, READ & DREXEL,
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BEEBE & CO.,
B. BEREND & CO.,
AUG. BELMONT.
SCHUCHARD & GEBHARD.
NEW YORK, ugust, 1855.

FIRST PREMIUM AGAIN.
R. H. VANCE;
Has, by the superiority of his Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes, received
THE FIRST PREMIUM
warded by the State Fair of 1856, being the
THIRD TIME
RECEIVED AGAINST ALL
COMPETITORS,
Corner of Sacramento and Montgomery Streets.
To those who wish something new and beautiful, we have purchased the Patent Right for cutting
AMBROTYPES
for this State, and is now prepared to take them in a style unequalled in the United States, of any size, from the smallest miniature to life-size.
I hereby denounce all Pictures taken an glass, in this City or State, and called Ambrotypes, as "bogus," and a fraud upon the public, being a miserable imitation of the genuine article.
PHOTOGRAPHS!
We are now executing the finest PHOTOGRAPHS, "BOTH PLAIN AND COLORED," ever taken in the State.
Photographic Views of Buildings, Machinery, &c. &c., taken at the shortest notice, and in a superior manner.
If you want a good picture, go VANCE'S corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets. feb20-3m

DAGUERREAN GALLERY,
Corner Washington and Dupont streets,
PRICES TO SUIT.

MR. HENRY BUSH has, since his several years residence on this city, gained and secured the custom and confidence of not only his countrymen, the German portion of our inhabitants, but of the public at large, by his ability and skill in rendering the most striking likenesses in different styles and sizes.
His prices, from the moderate sum of $1 up to $25, renders it within the reach of almost every body to have a good likeness taken for his gratification here, or agreeably to surprise a loving friend in the Atlantic States, or in Europe.
jy 10

The Old Established Pawnbroker.
$25,000 TO LOAN.
H. MYERS,
In the Fire-Proof Brick Building, No. 182 Kearny-street, adjoining the Verandah,
Takes this method to inform his various customers that he is now prepared to make advances on all descriptions of Merchandize, including Furniture, Pianos, and all kinds of Instruments, etc.
Has constantly on hand, and for sale, Forfeited Pledges of all descriptions, such as Gold and Silver Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry of all kinds, Pistols, Clothing, Instruments, &c. feb26 G3m

AUCTION HOUSES, &c.

AARON VAN VLECK,
AUCTIONEER,
SALESROOM—Fireproof Building, 61 and 63 California street, near Front.
Sale Days—Wednesdays and Saturdays.
ap3

T. J. I. SMILEY, GEO. W. SMILEY.
SMILEY BROTHERS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
SALESROOM—S. W. corner of Sacramento and Sansome streets.
SALE DAYS.
MONDAYS—Regular Catalogue Sales (in second story salesroom) of FRENCH GOODS, SILKS, EMBROIDERIES, STAPLE DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, &c.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS, } Regular Catalogue Sales of BOOTS, BROGANS, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS BLANKETS.
ap3

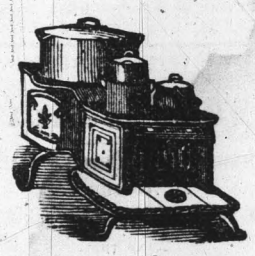
H. M. NEWHALL, E. W. EDDY.
NEWHALL & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.
SALESROOM—Fire-Proof Brick Building corner of Sacramento and Battery Streets.
REGULAR SALE DAYS—Mondays and Thursdays.
Regular Sales by Catalogue,
—OF—
BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S
SHOES,
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS, CUTLERY, FANCY GOODS, &c.
ap3

R. D. W. DAVIS & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
SALE DAYS.....TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.
AT 10 o'clock, A. M.
THE UNDERSIGNED having taken the Fireproof Brick Store on the southwest cornrr of California and Sansome streets, will continue the Auction and Commission Business, under the name and style of R. D. W. DAVIS & CO. Gratefully acknowledging the favors heretofore extended to him, he respectfully solicits a share of patronage.
ap3 R. D. W. DAVIS.

JONES & BENDIXEN,
Auctioneers,
Sales Room—Fire-Proof Buildings, Nos. 61 and 63 California street—Sale Days, Tuesdays and Thursdays.
Consignments of Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, Wines, Cigars and General Merchandize received and promptly attended to.
Messrs. J. & B., while gratefully acknowledging the favors heretofore extended to them, expect, from their experience and attention to their business, to deserve an increased continuance of patronage from their friends and the public for the future. feb26-G3m

DE RO & ELDRIDGE,
Wholesale Grocery and Merchandize
Auction House,
Nos. 43 and 45 California Street,
Sale Days—Mondays and Thursdays.
Consignors may depend upon proper attention being bestowed to their interests, and sales rendered promptly.
feb26-G3m

M. MORITZ & CO.,
Importer and Dealer in Stoves,



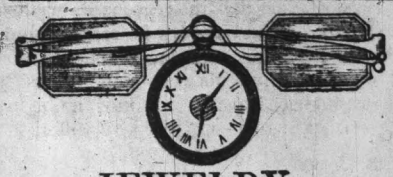
MANUFACTURERS
OF
Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron Wares, &c., &c.,
148 Clay Street, San Francisco.
N. B. All kinds of Jobbing done at the shortest notice.
feb19-G6m

JAMES HAYES,

MANUFACTURER
AND
DEALER
IN
MARBLE
Grave Stones.
MARBLE MONUMENT.
Chimney, Table & Counter Tops.
No. 143 CALIFORNIA STREET.
Hebrew Inscriptions executed with precision, and neatness. All work done in the best manner, at the lowest prices.

HELEN WINGATE.
[Successor to Wingate and Massey,]
UNDERTAKER and GENERAL FURnisher, No. 161 Sacramento street, keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Metallic, Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut, and common Coffins.
Particular attention paid to preparing Bodies or shipment to the Atlantic States.
N. B, — Charges moderate. HELLEN WINGATE,
161 Sacramento street, south side.

JEWELRY.



JEWELRY.
H. M. LEWIS,
WATCH MAKER
AND
MANUFACTURING JEWELER,
(THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN CALIFORNIA.)
IMPORTER OF
Fine Watches and Jewelry, Diamonds, &c.
Parties requiring a FINE WATCH or JEWELRY, will do well by calling on me before purchasing elsewhere, as I am selling 30 per cent. cheaper than any other house in California, and all my Goods are WARRANTED.
Just received, several Large Invoices of Jewelry, comprising some of the finest sets in California.
Remember the number, 189 CLAY STREET.

ISAAC S. JOSEPHI,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer
IN
WATCHES.
JEWELRY,
DIAMONDS,
GOLD PENS,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
Clocks, Tools, Watch Materials,
Glasses, Fancy Goods, etc.,
177, WASHINGTON STREET,
je12 San Francisco.

ROBERT JOSEPHI,
IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, JEWELRY
WATCHES,
AND
GOLD PENS,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
CLOCKS, TOOLS, WATCH MATERIALS, GLASSES,
FANCY GOODS, ETC.,
171 Washington-street, up-stairs, between Montgomery and Kearny-streets.,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Country orders promptly attended to, and general commissions executed.
N. B. No business connection with Isaac S. Josephi.
jan29-G&V3m

M. M. LEWIS,
Pioneer
WATCH & JEWELRY STORE,
No. 183 CLAY STREET.
HAS a large and desirable assortment of every description of JEWELRY, WATCHES, of the best manufacturers, QUARTZ JEWELRY and DIAMOND WORK, at most reasonable prices.
Diamond and Specimen Work manufactured to order, by skilful workmen.
No connection with any other house
Don't forget the number, 183 CLAY STREET, between Montgomery and Kearny sts., opposite Court Block.
may28

JOHN W. TUCKER,
IMPORTER OF AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
WATCHES, DIAMONDS,
SILVER WARE.
Jewelry and Silver Plated Ware.
QUARTZ WORK OF ALL KINDS ON HAND.
Watches repaired with care and warranted.
No. 125 Montgomery Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Persons in the Interior desirous of purchasing articles of Jewelry, by forwarding a description, accompanied by the cash, can obtain them, and depend on their being of the best quality, and selected with care; and there is little doubt that this mode will prove as satisfactory to the purchasers as if the articles had been selected under their own supervision. feb13-3m

BRAVERMAN & LEVY,
WATCH MAKERS,
AND
JEWELERS,
No. 167 Washington Street,
HAVE Constantly on hand a large and beautiful assortment of
FINE WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
QUARTZ WORK, ETC.
In Silver Ware,
We always keep a well selected stock of such articles as Silver Knives, Forks and Spoons;
silver candlesticks; silver cake baskets,
Silver waiters, silver castors, silver cups,
silver napkin rings, &c. &c.
Also—Silver Plated Ware, which we offer for sale at very low prices. mh6tf

H. BIEN,
Dealer in Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Gold and Silver Pens, Cutlery, Spectacles, &c., 309 Stockton-street, (Virginia Block,) San Francisco
N. B. Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired and warranted. feb26-G4m

PHYSICIANS, DENTISTS, &c.

C. C. KNOWLES,
DENTIST,
AND
Manufacturer of Mineral Teeth,
—AND—
Block Work.
Has removed to No. 166 Clay Street
SAN FRANCISCO
Business hours from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

ELTON R. SMILIE, M. D.
DENTIST
Having returned to the city, will resume the practice of his paofession, at his offiice, 161 Montgomery street opposite Montgomery Block.

DR. H. AUSTIN,
SURGEON **DENTIST,**
182 WASHINGTON STREET,
Prices greatly reduced.
ADVICE GRATIS.

A Card.
Parties who wish to save their teeth or to have new ones inserted, are politely requested to call on Dr. Burbank, second floor of the Express Building, corner of Montgomery and California streets. Dr. B. is prepared to undertake any mechanical or medical operation relative to dentistry. Teeth are extracted, plugged, and whole sets made to order. Ladies and gentlemen whom this Card may interest, may satisfy themselves as to the dental skill of Dr. B., by inspecting specimens of his work. jan10-3m

ROBERT SANDER & CO.,
APOTHECARIES,
CALIFORNIA STREET,
Near Montgomery, Opposite the Express Building.
Prescriptions invariably prepared personally by Mr. Sander, whose experience is well established.
feb5-G&V3m

CARL PRECHT,
Dr. Med. Chir. and Accoucheur.
Office hours from 7 to 11 o'clock, A. M.
223 Dupont street, near to Washington.
jy 10

DR. T. REGENSBURGER,
PHYSICIANS AND URGEON.
NO. 224 STOCKTON STREET,
Between Clay and Washington streets,
je19-3 m San Francisco.

REMOVAL.
Elias Woolf,
CHIEF מוהל
Has removed from Pine street to 238 Stockton street east side, one door from Washington,
He will be happy to attend on those who may please to hor onhim with their confidence

ALBERT KUNER,
SEAL ENGRAVER AND DIE SINKER,
167 Washington Street, San Francisco.
NOTARIAL SEALS, as prescribed by the law of 1853. Masonic and Official Seals of every description. Ornamental Engraving and Marking at the shortest notice, and at reasonable prices. ap3
STENCIL PLATES CUT TO ORDER.

J. T. PIDWELL,
Wholesale and Retail
F-U-R-N-I-T-U-R-E D-E-A-L-E-R-,
No. 140, North side of Washington street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
—o—
Bedding, Mattresses, Palliasses, Feather and Hair Bolsters, Pillows, etc.
—o—
Orders from Country Dealers and others, particularly attended to. se4

MERCER & BERNHEIM,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
STEAM
CANDY MANUFACTURERS,
No. 136 Kearny Street,
Factory,.....Second street, below Minna.
HAVING COMPLETED THEIR NEW Factory, and introduced Steam into the manufacture of Refined Candies, Messrs. M. & B. would respectfully call the attention of the public and the trade to the magnificent stock of Confectionery they can now offer, manufactured expressly for the California and Pacific trade. Having been practically engaged in the business in this city the past five years, they are enabled to DEFY COMPETITION from any source.
In addition to the usual variety of Stick and Lump Candy, they can supply Comfitures, flavored equal to the French, Candy Toys, Gum drops, Imitation Fruit, in fact, every variety of Confectionery the art has produced.
Messrs. M. & B. would request an inspection of their stock previous to purchasing elsewhere, as they feel satisfied they can suit the wants of the most fastidious.
MERCER & BERNHEIM,
mar6-3m Remember—136 Kearny street.

מצות על פסח
The Committee for Matzroth of the Cougregation Emmanuel are authorized to receive Proposals from contractors. Parties who wish to take the contract, should apply early to the undersigned, specifying terms and other particulars.
A. TANDLER
feb12-1m Chairman of the Commitee.

THE FAMILY.

Advice to Parents.

MEANS OF SECURING OBEDIENCE.

1. "In order to establish competent authority and secure obedience, the following rule," says an able author, "must be invariably acted upon: That no command, either by word, look, or gesture, should be given which is not intended to be enforced and obeyed. It is the rock on which most parents split, in infantile education, that while they are almost incessantly giving commands to their children, they are not careful to see that they are obeyed, and seem to consider the occasional violation of their injunctions as a very trivial fault, or as a matter of course. There is no practice more common than this, and none more ruinous to the authority of parents, and to the best interests of their offspring."

2. Let your rules, your family code, be as well settled and defined in your own mind as possible. Let your regulations be few, and simple, and comprehensive; and make them well understood as soon as possible by your children.

3. Beware how you alter, revoke, and re-enact. Children soon learn to question the propriety of those regulations which are often changed. They readily perceive the absurdity of that conduct which strenuously enforces a given precept one day, yields it the next, and again commands it the day following.

4. Deal with children as rational beings. Show them the propriety of your requirements. There may be instances in which this is impossible. The child of three years can learn the alphabet, but he is unable to comprehend the benefit to be derived from the knowledge of it. In such cases, he must confide in the parent, and

"Where he can't unriddle, learn to trust."

But, in many instances, children are capable of discovering, to a considerable extent, the reasons for a given course. Influence by reason when you can—by authority when you must.

5. Some small matters, small in themselves, are important in their consequences. Such are the following items:—When you speak to a child, be sure to secure his undivided attention to what you say. You will derive much advantage by *calling the child to you, looking him full in the face, requiring his eye to meet yours, speaking in a tone and manner which shall indicate that you mean what you say*—are seriously in earnest about it, and by governing the younger ones by means of the proper discipline of the older. To appear, nay, *to be grieved, rather than angered, by disobedience;* and to correct with regret clearly indicated by words, tones, and countenance, are highly important.

"The art of governing like Thee
Is governing by love."

6. Keep temptations of every kind as much as possible out of the way.—As it is much easier to keep a field clear of noxious weeds than to eradicate them when once sown and rooted, so evil habits are more easily prevented than cured.

7. Enforce, as soon as age will warrant, your authority from the word of God. This should be done with prudence, and perhaps somewhat sparingly; yet I am persuaded it may be done with the most salutary effect. Let your child learn that his great and ever-present Creator has commanded and now enjoins obedience to parents; that this is "the first commandment with promise;" and that disobedience incurs his displeasure. After an act of disobedience, let him be required to get the Bible and turn to a specified chapter and verse, and read aloud a portion condemning his conduct. Will it not produce effect? But, first, you must show the child that you yourself act on religious principle, else you will never succeed in raising good children, though you may succeed *in training poppets for the great show.* With religion, you can command and subdue a world—without it, you belong to and move in a chaos.

8. Never give a child that for which he makes an outcry.—This would be, but paying him for turbulence and crying, which he would soon learn to practise as the shortest way of compassing his ends and gratifying his desires. It is necessary, however, that the reasonable wants of the child should always be seasonably attended to; for, as crying is his only mode of proclaiming his wants and pains before he has learned to talk, if he be neglected till he be compelled by suffering to cry, and only then attended to, he will soon learn to associate crying with the supply of his wants, and will resort to it on every occasion.

Answers to Conundrums in No. 8.

No. 12.—The cat will eat it. (The cattle eat it.

No. 13.—It is founded on Mersey (Mercy.)

No. 14.—They are oversights (*oversights*)

Charade No. 15.

My first makes all nature appear with one face,
As my second is music and beauty and grace,
And if this Charade is not early said,
My whole you deserve to have thrown at your head.

INDEX OF TEMPER—Somebody has perpetrated the following as an index to woman: "A black dress indicates low spirits and a literary turn of mind. A white dress proclaims an unsteady mind, even temper and romatic nature. The red dress belongs only to strong minded females, girls who jump out the back window to get to a ball."

MONEY.—A rich officer of revenue one day asked a man of wit what sort a thing opulence was. "Its a thing," replied the philosopher, "which can give a rascal the advantage over an honest man."

School Notice.

On inquiry, we beg to state to those parents who hesitate sending their children to our Religious School, on account of their objection to having them instructed gratuitously, that our object for not making any charge since our first arrival here was, not because we thought that we ought to labor for nothing, (as we have done for the past three years,) but on the ground of our conviction that the teacher of religion. who honestly spends his time for the benefit of a community, ought to have at least his *wants* supplied by them and not to be beholden to one side for a pittance to individual parents, nor ought parents to be taxed individually with an expense which, though trifling, may, in a country where all is in a vaccillating state, be beyond their means. On this consideration, we left the matter of payment to the option of the parents; yet we have to bring it to their notice that, while it is our duty to instruct any child gratuitously, we are justified in expecting that support which our efforts merit and our wants require.

SENIOR HEBREW CLASS.—In order to accede to the wishes of several parents, we have concluded to form a Senior Class, whom we will instruct in Hebrew, aside from our usual Religious Instruction. The hours will be on Saturdays and Sundays at 10 o'clock, A. M. and on Wednesdays at 4 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON CONCERT FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.—The Seventh Matinee Musicale takes place to-morrow at 2 o'clock, P. M., at Musical Hall. It is worth the price of admission—25 cts.—to behold the delight evinced by the juveniles. Doors open at 1 o'clock.

☞ We would invite attention to the advertisements of the Star Bakery, the Washton Grocery, and also to that of Mr. H. Isaacs, who offers an excellent article of Shrub and Wine Vinegar for Passover.

BIRTHS.

In this city, March 6th, the wife of Mr. M. B. Levy of a daughter.

In this city, March 6th, the wife of Mr. Benjamin Schloss of a son.

At Murphy's, March 3d, the wife of James Palache of a son.

In this city, on the 9th inst., the wife of Mr. David Bush of a son.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Notice.

The Members and Friends of the Congregation Sherith Israel are notified that they can be supplied with מצות for the ensuing פסח at the Bakery in California-street, between Kearny and Dupont. The said Matzoth are made strictly according to our Jewish Law, as reported by the undersigned Committee, appointed for that purpose by the Congregation שארית ישראל

REV. H. A. HENRY,
A. B. EPHRAIM,
O. MYER, } Committee.

San Francisco, March 12, 1858.

Boarding for Passover.

The undersigned will be prepared to accommodate a limited number of Day Boarders during PESAH week, at the usual terms.

MRS. S. L. MOISE,
mar12-2w 18 Sansome-street.

Programme of Exercises Hebrew Young Men's Literary Association.

March 14 — Lecture by H. J. Labatt Esq. California and its Resources—as place of Residence &c Original Essay by A. Hoffman. Integrity –The guide of Life; –by Alexander Weill. Exercises will commence at 7 o'clock

Subscribers prior to the 12th can procure Admission Cards by applying to S. Solomons, President.

At the last regular Meeting it was resolved, that the order of Exercises be published in the Weekly Gleaner, and that a copy of the same be furnished to each member residing in the Interior, with the request to forward to the Committee volunteer Essays which will be regularly read by the Secretary at the first Debate meeting, after the same shall have been received, and further notify the undersigned of the week, when a presence in the city will admit, of their being placed on Debate during March and April.

E. Levy, L. Strasser, D. Cohn } Committee on Debates, Lectures &c.

San Francisco, Feb. 19th, 1858.

Chebrath Bikur Cholim Ukodsha.

This Society will hold its Regular Meetings at the Hal of the Sons of Temperance, on Washington-street, between Montgomery and Sansome, every second Sunday in each month, at 7 o'clock, P. M., precisely.

L. KING, President.
feb5-tf SIMON CRANER, Secretary.

Ophir Lodge, No. 21, I. O. B. B.

Meets every Wednesday Evening, at 7 o'clock, at Temperance Hall, Washington street. Members of the Order are invited to attend.

M. L. PINCUS, President.
J. CARO, Secretary.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MUSICAL HALL.

THE SEVENTH MATINEE MUSICALE
....OF THE....
PENNSYLVANIANS
--AND THE--
Melodeon Troupe
WILL BE GIVEN
At Musical Hall,
ON SATURDAY, MARCH 13TH., 1858.

ADMISSION, 25 Cents—both Adults and Children.—Doors Open at 1—Commence at 2 o'clock. mar12.G1t*

THOMAS YOUNG,
Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Furs, Cloaks, Bonnets,
Ribbons, Flowers, Parasols, &c., &c.,
No. 165 Clay-street, (above Montgomery-street,)
SAN FRANCISCO. mar12-3m

Opening of Spring Goods
..AT..
SIMON & BOHM'S,
59 Sacramento-street.

LAWNS—Paraf, Javal Freres & Co.'s manufacture;
PRINTS, Jaconets—Dollfus Mieig & Co.'s manufacture;
Printed Linens and Linen Lawns, Brilliantes, Organdies;
Bareges, Calicoes, Chambrays, Prints, Tickings, Stripes:
Checks, Bleached Shirtings, Fine and Heavy Brown Sheetings.
All of which we offer to the trade at the lowest market prices. feb26.G3fi

HAAS & ROSENFELD,
Wholesale Dealers in
Yankee Notions, Fancy Goods, Playing Cards, Cutlery, Perfumery, Gold Dust Bags, Gent's Furnishing Goods, &c.,
No. 86 California-street, between Sansome and Battery.

Constantly on hand an assortment of Hart's, Cohen's, Dougherty's, Crehore's and Fisk's Playing Cards.
S. HAAS. J. ROSENFELD.
feb26G-3m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

מצות על פסח

STAR BAKERY,

No. 183 California Street.

Notwithstanding the latitudinarianism of the age, there are numbers who, being scrupulous in observing ceremonies, wish to know their מצות prepared with that scrupulousness which custom and a strict rabbinism prescribe. To those the Proprietors of the STAR BAKERY, 183 California-street (above Kearny,) respectfully recommend themselves as in every respect habitual strict observers of rabbinism and its regulatiions, on all occasions, in hopes that the stricter observers will not fail to take this fact into consideration, and oblige them with their custom.

The prices are those of other Matzoth Bakeries in this city.

☞ Orders from City and Country customers will most punctually be attended to.

☞ Address "Proprietors of the Star Bakery, 183 California-street, San Francisco." mar12

מצות על פסח

Matzoth! מצות **Matzoth!**

We beg leave to announce to the Hebrew Community o California and Oregon that the contract for baking the MATZOTH for the ensuing Passover (Pesach) has been awarded us. Having baked the best kind of Matzoth last year, we shall certainly give entire satisfaction this year.

All orders to be left at the Oriental Bakery, Vallejo-st. between Stockton and Powell streets.

N. B. Orders from the Country promptly attended to and orders in the City sent to any part free of charge.

feb19-G1m E. ADLER.

גראסעריס על פסח

Groceries for Pesah.

Washington Grocery,
No. 137 Washington Street.

This well-known Grocery Establishment has on hand every variety of Groceries for Pesah all of the best qualities, and at prices that will commend them to the economy of every housekeeper.

RAISINS OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY.

☞ Please call at 137 Washington-st.
mar12-2w

לוח
CALENDAR
5618 (1858)

From March 5 to April 6

MARCH - אדר			
Friday	5	th.	יט
Saturdy.	6	th.	כי תשא-פרה כ
Sunday	7	th.	כא
Monday.	8	th.	כב
Tuesday	9	th	כג
Wednes.	10		כד
Thursd.	11		כה
Fri.	12		כו
Sat.	13		ויקהל פקודי כז
Sun.	14		פ החדש כח
Mon	15		ערב רח כט
Tuesday	16.		ראש חדש ניסן א
Wednes.	17		ב
Thursd.	18		ג
Friday	19		ד
S.	20		ויקרא ה
Sun	21		ו
M.	22		ז
Tu.	23		ח
W.	24		ט
T.	25		י
F.	26		א:
S.	27		לו שהנרול יב
Sun.	28		יג
M.	29		יד
Tu.	30		טו
W.	31		טז
April T.	1		יז
F.	2		יח
S.	3		יט פסח
Sun.	4		כ
M.	5		כא
Tu.	6		כב